Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1803. [No. 707.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 25.

Sales by Audtion.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

March 23.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 *tons Bar Iron,*

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 23. d

On MONDAY the fourth day of April next, will be sold at Vendue, on the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

Those two HOUSES on the south west corner of King and Washington streets, at present occupied by Philip Russell and John Violet.

Also,

The small House and Shop on Washington street adjoining.

For information as to the title, &c. &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to

THOS. PATTEN,
Auctioneer.

March 15. d

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, by the Executors of the late Gen. George Washington, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April, on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles county, in the state of Maryland, near a place called the Fish Trap, about 16 miles above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April, on the premises, 519 acres in Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town, not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson county, Virginia, about two miles west of Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hampshire county, on Potomac river, about 12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson county, on the fourh fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson county in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on the premises, 571 acres in Frederick county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and 885 acres on Chattin's run, in Faquier county.

One fourth of the amount of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, and to carry interest from the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12. d

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.

Feb. 18. d

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5. d

Will be landed to-morrow,

At Messrs. Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, out of the schooner Friendship, Captain Burns, from Montserat,

25 puncheons strong, fine flavored RUM, which will be sold cheap for cash or a short credit.

JOHN G. LADD.

March 15. d

Just Received,

A large supply of Writing Paper,

of various kinds.

R. & J. GRAY.

March 15. d

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY, April 5th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

Three handsome

Building Lots of Ground,

on a long credit; situate on the corner of Cameron and Pitt streets.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 23.

For Falmouth and a Market

The SHIP
GEORGE and MARY,
Jeremiah Lawton,
Master;

Will be ready to sail in about 6 days. For Passage only, having excellent accommodations, pleasl apply to the master on board, at Col. Hooe's wharf, or to. J. G. LADD.

March 22. d6t

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received,

Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.

And a general Assortment of Groceries.

March 22. d

T. SIMMS—*has for Sale,*

SALT,

For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon, and first quality Segars.

March 22. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brick yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been inticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their Book Store in King street,

(Price 25 cents,)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,

ON THE

Cession of Lousiana,

To the French; and on the late breach of Treaty by the Spaniards:

Including the translation of a Memorial on the War of St. Domingo, and Cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French Counsellor of State.

March 10. d

CLOVER SEED,

Warranted of the last crop.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 28. d

Fifty Barrels TAR,

Just received and for Sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.

March 16. d

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 26th inst. at public sale, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND adjoining the New Bridge, at West-End. This lot is rented on ground rent for 50 dollars per annum, and there are several back rents due thereon, which the purchaser shall be entitled to. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms ready cash, or negotiable notes on the Bank of Alexandria (approved) at 30 days.

JOHN WEST.

March 24. 2d

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,

WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;

Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S. And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,

Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fifty bls. Tar,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in hhds and bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in do.
Five pipes old Lisbon Wine,
One pipe Madeira, four years old,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at his Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

3d Mo. 19. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

NEW-ORLEANS.—No. II.

(Continued from our last.)

IN our laſt we attempted to ſhew, that the conduct of the Intendant in ſhutting the port of New-Orleans could not have been unauthoriſed. That notwithſtanding the declaration of the Spaniſh Miniſter, when we examine the evidence on which that declaration is made, the authority under which the intendant pretends to act; the ſlimſy pretext by which he juſtifies his paſt conduct, and inſiſts on the proſecution of his ſchemes, and other concurrent circumſtances, it is ſcarcely poſſible to believe that he could have acted without inſtructions. The letter of Mr. Pichon, the Charge d'Affairs, to the Governor of Louiſiana, publiſhed ſince our former remarks were written, confirm us in our opinion.

Mr. Pichon in this letter* informs us, that the authority exerciſed by his Catholic Majeſty in the province of Louiſiana, was merely intermediatory, or held in truſt for France to be given up when called on for that purpoſe; and that the proper authorities had been for ſome time hourly expected at New-Orleans to take poſſeſſion. The intendant is a Spaniard, acting under Spaniſh authority, and pretends that the important ſtep he has taken aroſe from the abundance of his zeal for the '*intereſts*' of his royal maſter. Amidſt the various abſurdities to which the diſcuſſion of this ſubject has given riſe, the one juſt mentioned ſtands pre-eminent. A Spaniſh officer, under the daily expectation of being ſuperceded in his office, takes upon himſelf to do an act—in direct contradiction to the exiſting treaty of his ſovereign, an act which could not fail of exciting jealouſy in the United States againſt his government, and which hazarded the peace and proſperity of the nation, to which he belonged—for what? Where was the motive for this hazardous and unjuſtifiable ſtep? There muſt ſurely be ſome great and important object in view. It was done, from an anxious zeal to promote the intereſts of his Catholic Majeſty; an intereſt, which from its very nature was but temporary, and might ceaſe the next day. To whom then did this intereſt revert? To a nation of whom the Spaniards cannot but be jealous; of a nation whoſe power and ambition, muſt and will continue to keep them in a conſtant ſtate of uneaſineſs and alarm. It was, to ſay the leaſt, a moot point, whether the act promoted the intereſt of Spain in the ſmalleſt degree. If any benefit did reſult from the meaſure, the only ſolid and laſting advantages muſt accrue to a hated and dangerous rival. It was then for this ſhort lived good, but permanent evil, that ſuch important conſequences were hazarded, in the exerciſe of a precarious and doubtful authority. This intendant muſt be a very ſtrange man, and a ſtill more extraordinary officer. He acted in ſubordination to an officer, who diſapproved of his conduct, but who takes no ſtep to remedy it. He pleads the intereſts of his royal maſter in juſtification, yet every hour muſt bring freſh proof of the danger to which his monarch, his country and himſelf are expoſed by his meaſures. Not a man, French, Spaniſh, or American, who has liſped a juſtification of his conduct, yet he perſiſts againſt the threats and perſuaſions of all. He is ſubordinate in command to the Governor of the province, and is ſubject to the orders of both the French and Spaniſh courts, and yet maintains his ground and purſues his meaſures in defiance of all.

2dly. If it ſhould not be proven that the conduct of the intendant was unauthoriſed by the Spaniſh or French courts, are the meaſures adopted by our governments, ſuch as under exiſting circumſtances, the intereſts of the people, and the honor and dignity of the nation demanded?

In examining this queſtion we ſhould take into view the ſituation of affairs, ſuch as they were at the time when the adopted meaſures were decided on. The

---

* *Vide Mr. Pichon's letter publiſhed a few days ſince. It is worthy of remark, that the firſt official intelligence of the French taking meaſures to poſſeſs Louiſiana, comes from the agent of a foreign government. If our worthy preſident thinks that a Republican government ſhould have no ſecrets, he takes care not to become poſſeſſed of any worth communicating.*

forerate or adventitious circumſtances, ſubſequent to that period, can properly form no part of the juſtification.

What was then our ſituation? This queſtion has been ſo fully anſwered, and the policy of our government ſo clearly pointed out and explained, in the Senatorial debates on that ſubject, that little remains to be ſaid; as thoſe debates will ſoon be publiſhed. At the time of the proclamation, the intendant was a Spaniſh officer, his acts therefore were thoſe of the government until formally denied and reparation given for the injuries ſuſtained. The preſumptive evidence then was that the intendant was acting under inſtructions. Where are the circumſtances to do away this preſumption, & raiſe a contrary one? They ſhould for that purpoſe be ſtrong and concluſive? Do we find them ſo? We truſt the contrary has been clearly proven, and corroborated by ſubſequent events. The precarious and temporary authority of the Spaniſh government over the province of Louiſiana—her acts of hoſtility and oppreſſion, in detaining our veſſels, confiſcating the cargoes, and impriſoning and inſulting our citizens—her ſecret Ceſſion of Louiſiana, contrary to the wiſhes and intereſts of our citizens, and without the knowledge of our government; all tend to diſplay a diſpoſition on the part of Spain unfriendly, hoſtile and inſulting, to the U. States.

General Jackſon ſtated in his ſpeech, that God and nature had decreed that country to be ours. We muſt one day poſſeſs it, ſays he. If ſo, did ever a fairer opportunity preſent? Peace, proſperity, a full Treaſury, abundant and increaſing reſources—what moment could have been more auſpicious? Our rights invaded—what could more fully juſtify, what more imperiouſly demanded, redreſs for our wrongs, and puniſhment for the inſult? Defended by the fortifications weak and of eaſy acceſs, by troops timid, careleſs, inexperienced, and undiciplined, with its weakneſs ever preſent ſo eaſy a conqueſt! It muſt one day be ours, and yet we muſt not take it, when every thing conſpires to invite us.

If it is to be ours, is there any other probable mode of acquiring it, than by the ſword? will France ſell? Our whole treaſury, would preſent no inducement.—Do we expect that in ſome moment of generoſity or affection, ſhe will preſent it to us. Sooner ſhall we ſee the wolf and the lamb feeding together, and little children playing with ſerpents. Let France get poſſeſſion, let her entrench her veterans, and we ſhall heave many a ſigh over the blind folly of the preſent day. But ſuppoſe it was not the wiſh of our government to *keep* the country; taking poſſeſſion would have been, as a meaſure of redreſs, more honorable, more effectual, as well as more economical. With New Orleans in our hands, we might have ſpoken in a manner worthy the American nation. We might have told Spain, that "whilſt our policy and wiſhes lead us to deſire peace, we ſhould never tamely ſubmit to injury from any nation; we ſhould be as prompt to revenge an inſult, as we are anxious to avoid giving one to others. We have been deprived of our rights, to the great injury of our citizens, by one of your agents. The delay attending a diſtant negociation, the preſſure of the evil to our weſtern citizens, and the myſterous ſecrecy as to the real ſituation of Louiſiana, has induced us to redreſs our own grievances for the preſent, and to depend upon your juſtice and friendſhip to have our rights eſtabliſhed on a more permanent baſis. The meaſure we have taken ſhall not injure you. Reſtore our rights, and place it beyond the caprice and controul of your agents, and we will immediately retire within our former limits, and leave you in the full poſſeſſion of your territory." This conduct and language would have been dignified and manly; it would have taught other nations to reſpect us, inſtead of *inviting* further inſult—and if Spain had been ſincerely deſirous of peace, ſhe could not have excepted to it.

The Miniſterialiſts appear to think, if it is once eſtabliſhed, that the conduct of the agent was unauthoriſed, our government is completely juſtified. Suppoſe Mr. Munroe receives aſſurances, that the intendant did act without authority; ſuppoſe they acknowledge our right to a place of depoſit, and even point it out, by a new ſtipulation. Will it heal our wounded honor; will it indemnify our weſtern citizens, or repay the expences of the miſſion? Or will it place our right on a more permanent and ſecure foundation? Shall we not ſtill be ſubject to the whim & caprice, the folly or wickedneſs of the officers preſiding over that country? And may not our rights and feelings be made the ſport of the nation who owns the territory? This calamity may not always come on us, in a period as propitious as the preſent. In an unexpected moment of difficulty and diſtreſs, it may overwhelm us like a torrent. How weak then will be the barrier of a treaty; how vain the call upon national faith and juſtice. They will 'laugh at our calamity and mock when our fear cometh.'

---

† *The Preſident in his meſſage to congreſs ſtates that information of the occluſion of the port of New Orleans, was received here on the 6th of December. The Spaniſh miniſter in his letter, ſpeaks of the communication of the Preſident on this ſubject on the laſt of November. Here is a variance not eaſily accounted for. It may have been a miſtake on the part of the miniſter, but it is one not uſual in diplomatic correſpondence.*

THE CIRCULAR ADDRESS

OF THE

General Committee of Correſpondence,

Appointed by the Philad. Baptiſt Aſſociation.

The ſaid committee to the Baptiſt Aſſociations, Churches, Miniſters and Active Brethern in the United States, wiſh Grace, Mercy and Peace, from our Lord Jeſus Chriſt to be multiplied.

Beloved Brethern,

IT has been impreſſed with weight on the minds of ſome of us theſe many years, that ſome mode of more general communication would materially conduce to promote the welfare of Zion in our connection; particularly by diffuſing a more general knowledge of one another, as alſo of ſuch particulars as it may be material to know, and by *drawing cloſer the bonds of union.* To deviſe ſome plan in itſelf practicable, and clear of objections was the difficulty. It was propoſed among us in private converſation, between thirty and forty years ago, to promote the above objects, by means of a general conference, to conſiſt of delegates from all parts to meet at ſome central place at ſtated periods. This bade fair not only to accompliſh the above objects, but alſo to combine the farther advantage of counſel, as well as to promote and preſerve unity in faith and practice; but it was only talked of.

Mr. Aſplund ſome years ago did more, and to good effect. He collected materials and publiſhed a general Regiſter of all the Baptiſt Aſſociations, Churches, Miniſters and Members on the continent. This he did at a vaſt expence of labor and money, for which he deſerves the thanks of all the Baptiſts in the union, but ſuch particular and important communications are not to be frequently looked for by the exertions of an individual.

The information we want and hope to receive is the following: What Aſſociations there are, what number of Churches and Communicants they compriſe, when and where they meet, the ſame of new Aſſociations that may be formed hereafter, what new Churches may be conſtituted, when and where, with the number of Communicants; what Churches do not Aſſociate, what Churches have diſſolved or are deſtitute, what number of Miniſters, who have lately been ordained, who deceaſed, what Licentiates and Itinerants. The ſtate of Religion, declenſions or revivals, uſeful anecdotas, remarkable occurrences, &c. with whatever elſe you may judge it may be material and uſeful to know. Herein, dear Brethren, we wiſh you, for the love of Chriſt, to exerciſe diligence and activity, and when you have collected what you can, tranſmit the ſame by any ſafe conveyance that may preſent, or by poſt, to the Rev. T. Uſtick, at No. 79, north Third ſtreet, Philadelphia, or any of the members of the committee, by the latter end of Auguſt in every year.

Deeming it unneceſſary to enlarge, we ſalute you affectionately in the Lord, and remain your Brethern in the faith and fellowſhip of the Goſpel.

SAM. JONES, Preſident.
TH. USTICK, Correſponding Sec.
WM. ROGERS, Recording Sec'ry,
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1803.

O r Aſſocia n lately propoſed the aforeſaid General Conference to the conſideration of ſome of our ſiſter Aſſociations for concurrence, which while ſome neglected, others were apprehenſive of almoſt inſuperable difficulties attending the carrying of it into execution, and others again were fearful it might in time infringe on the independence of the Churches, which you know we are zealous to ſupport.

Our Aſſociation have now adopted another mode, as you will ſee by the extract from the laſt Minutes, printed on this ſheet. We hope it will meet your approbation. They have appointed a Committee of Correſpondence to collect information from all parts, and publiſh the ſame at proper intervals. This it is thought, ſtands clear of the objections made to the other plans: but, then, this alſo muſt come to nothing, unleſs it meet with approbation, concurrence, and ſome good degree of exertion abroad. Unleſs communications are made to us, there will be but little in our power that we can do.

Plan of the Committee of Correſpondence,

Taken from the Philadelphia Aſſociation Minutes, October 1802.

I. THAT a General Committee be appointed by the Philadelphia Aſſociation, for the purpoſe of Correſponding with all the Baptiſt Aſſociations, Churches and Miniſters, on the continent of North America.

II. That this Committee be ſelected out of thoſe Miniſters and private Brethren who may reſide in the City and vicinity of Philadelphia. Their number may conſiſt of ten, or fifteen, including a Preſident, Vice Preſident, Treaſurer, and two Secretaries; two thirds of whom may make a Quorum for Buſineſs.

III. That this Committee open a Correſpondence with the ſeveral aſſociations, requeſting an accurate account of origin, conſtitution, numbers, increaſe, decreaſe, declenſions, revivals, miniſters, ordinations, &c. &c.

IV. That this Committee of Correſpondence meet once in the year, or as often as circumſtances may require, whether in the City of Philadelphia, or in Towns adjacent, for the purpoſe of examining the communications which may have been made, and to adjuſt the ſame as they may deem neceſſary.

V. That the committee publiſh once in the year, or in two years, as to them may appear neceſſary, a Pamphlet containing the moſt intereſting and important intelligence; and that ſuch periodical publication do not exceed in price one half dollar.

The Members of this Committee are

Samuel Jones, D. D. of Lower Dublin, Preſident.
Thomas B. Montanye of Southampton, Penſylvania, Vice-Preſident,
John M'Leod of Philadelphia, Treaſurer.
William Rogers, D. D. of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary.
Thomas Uſtick, A. M. of Philadelphia, Correſponding Secretary.
William Staughton, D. D. of Burlington, New-Jerſey.
Burgiſs Alliſon, A. M. of Bordenton, New-Jerſey.
David Jones A. M. of Great Valley, Penſylvania.
George Ingles, Eſq. of Philadelphia.
John Peckworth, of do.
William White, of New Britain.
Silas Hough, of do.
Thomas Holmes, of Lower Dublin.
John Holmes, of do.
William Maghee, of Southampton.

*** The Printers of Newſpapers throughout the United States, will greatly oblige the Members of the Philadelphia Baptiſt Aſſociation, by giving the foregoing "Circular Addreſs," &c. a place for one time, unleſs they feel diſpoſed to inſert it oftener, as ſubſervient to the cauſe of Religion.

NEW-YORK March 19.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American veſſel, to his owner in this city, dated Cadiz, the 8th of January, 1803.

"I arrived here on the 15th inſt. *incog.* by land from St. Lucar; which place I entered in diſtreſs on the 1ſt inſt. having been off Cadiz harbor for a number of days in eighteen fathoms water, with the wind on ſhore, blowing a gale; and the weather ſo thick that I could not make the land; which obliged me to keep a very heavy preſs of ſail to keep off ſhore, which I did until the 29th of December, when finding myſelf in ſeven fathom water, and ſtill blowing almoſt a hurrican on ſhore; and as I had carried away nearly the whole of my ſails and ſpars, I was juſt preparing for the laſt alternative of cutting away my maſts, and trying to ride out the gale with my anchors, when I ſaw an Engliſh brig that I had ſpoken the day before, who was alſo bound to Cadiz, and when ſhe bore away for the land I hoiſted a ſignal and ſtood for her, when ſhe lay too for me at the riſque of the veſſel, and I followed her into St. Lucar; to which circumſtance and the goodneſs of captain Errington, I am indebted for my life, and you for the veſſel and cargo. Fourteen veſſels were ſunk here, the moſt of them the night I got to St. Lucar. The Spaniards pay no attention to bills of health; and they will not give *proviſion* to the poor people that are caſt away; who are obliged to build themſelves huts on the beach until they

Died yesterday, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation, Mrs. JEAN HERBERT, the wife of Mr. THOMAS HERBERT, of this town. Of her it may be truly said, that she was a tender and affectionate wife and parent, and an indulgent mistress. She has left a disconsolate husband, with a young, numerous family, to deplore her loss.

LATE FROM CAPE-FRANCOIS.

Capt. Johnston, of the brig Paisley, arrived at New York, in 12 days from C. Francois, informs (say the Editors of the N. York Gazette) that a seventy-four gun ship and several transports having on board 2000 troops, arrived a few days before she sailed; and that 9000 more were hourly expected. That the Brigands where still destroying and burning all around the Cape, That on the 19th of February, they surprised the out posts, took the hospital, and murdered all the sick in it. That they got possession of the fort commanding the town, but were soon driven from it, with the loss, it is said, of 500 killed, wounded and taken prisoners; the loss on the side of the French was trifling. That General Rochambeau had determined to leave the Cape, and to make his head-quarters at Port-au-Prince; but it was said he had altered his mind and was to continue at the Cape. That on the 20th of Feb. the Brigands attacked the island of Tortudas, where they massacred all the whites, and burned the new Hospitals, in consequence of which troops were directly sent from the Cape to attack them.—That the day before capt. Johston sailed, news arrived from Aux Cayes, that the negroes and mulattoes at that place had revolted, massacred all the whites, and joined the Brigands. That markets at the Cape were glutted with all kinds of American produce; flour was from 6 to 7 dollars, on which there was a duty of 80 cents per bbl. pork was 18, beef 13 to 14 dollars per bbl. That no produce of the island was to be obtained, as there was not 5000 wt. of coffee at the Cape. That a few days before the Paisley sailed, sugar was not to be obtained at any price. That all American cargoes were weighed at the custom house, let them consist of what they may, and 50 cents payable to the weigh-master on every 1000 wt. Capt. Johnston declares, that every voyage a vessel makes there, there are new laws and a change of officers.

Capt. Johnston further informs, that he sailed in company with several French vessels, bound to leeward with troops—one brig, he understood, was bound to New-Orleans, with a new Governor for Louisiana. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Morne Petite, Trinadad, to his Correspondent in New-York, dated February 20, 1803.

"I am sorry to inform you, that the British brig Admiral Duncan, capt. Graham, who sailed about the latter end of Oct. last from New-York bound to this place, has not arrived nor even been heard of since, which circumstance gives me reason to apprehend her loss. Among others, a Mr. Parkinson, an English gentleman, is passenger.

"Business is altogether at a stand. American produce very low, and will hardly yield first cost. Several vessels have gone away unable to sell any part of their cargo."

THOUGHTS ON THE TIMES.

THERE is nothing left us but to cling to our republican constitution. Monarchy needs many things of which we have none. The alternative is Republicanism or Military Despotism. We have not the emperor nor the materials to stop at limited monarchy, of which the Democrats are so much afraid; but we must proceed to Bonaparrism, of which they are so little afraid: a form of Government, in which new remedies are new evils; and every change is for the worse.

Is *nothing* to be done? On the contrary, does not the crisis demand that we should do all that can be done? Has any man a right to say, exertions in your proposed way will be unavailing, unless he shew how they may be made with more effect in some other way? States are not saved by taking a nap. Ten ages of mob violence first, and then of Militia Despotism await us. And shall we not exert all the talent, learning, zeal and wit which belong to our party before we pronounce that our fate is decreed and irresistable? Our efforts are wanted for our vindication no less than for our safety.

My belief is, that the federal newspapers, always supplied with stock by able men, will always be able to correct misrepresentations, to detect lies, to explain, to enforce and to animaue; to exhort, from principals clearly and *takingly* stated, and illustrated by Greek, Roman and French examples, would keep New England right. New York would be divided. Events, as they pass, would afford occasion for us to avail ourselves of them. Time is a Federalist and a friend to truth. In a word, if the federal party can save itself it will save the country.

Hitherto little has been done on plan. The effusions which have appeared in this part of the country, are supposed to be more deliberate than they really are, and the attention they attract is a confirmation to me of the effect which better and more systematic labors would produce. I have entertained the thought of shewing, that the late war was not waged against France by coaleased kings, but that it was a war of France, on a *plan of ambition*, against those kings, especially against the king of Great Britain; that it was not *republicanism*, that is was not *liberty*, the *cause of liberty*; that it failed because it was not possible it should succeed; that democratic power is *tyranny* in the principle, the beginning, progress and the end; that the English revolution and our's have no analogy to that of France, and that our Democrats are going on upon the French plan *after* it was hopeless and France had failed in it.

It is not possible for a few men of sound minds and extensive influence to impress others and all federalists with a belief of the fact, that Jacobinism is getting ready to reign as a destroyer; that Paine already censures the singleness of the executive, and would make our government a mobocracy. Mr. Eppes, has published like opinions; Virginia ever did and ever will hold them dear. We shall, therefore, expect to see our government amended into a system of State, an Obligarchy or Junto government, with a preamble of morals and statue book full of laws for fraud, rapine and proscription. Armies, fleets, taxes, credit, banks, courts, are to go, and specific taxes will soon be devised to produce emigrants and legal confiscation. There is scearcely an extreme, that to my belief, they do not seem to have anticipated, and prepared the means of executing.

Palladium.

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

34th day's Drawing.

109—500 dollars.
24729, 29603—200 dolls.
10551, 26698—100 dolls.
3972, 20354, 32762—50 dolls.
356, 1404, 9333, 9035, 32050—20 dolls.
167 of 10 dollars.

Public Vendue.

To-morrow, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon,

Will be sold at Messrs. Hewes and Miller's Wharf,

50 bls. 1st quality SUGAR,

at a credit of 30, 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 25.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. a handsome, well made, *dark sorrel Mare*, with a saddle and bridle; The mare is about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, has a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white upon one of der hind legs. A man (with evident signs of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or *Fifteen Dollars* for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,
March 25. 2w

get away; and some of their cargoes that might be saved are left to perish in the wrecks. I am afraid I shall be detained as I cannot see how to refit and their quarantine laws are so severe that I cannot come here with the vessel.—Wine is 25 dollars the quarter cask."

Arrived, the ship Essex, Orne, 150 days from Calcutta; brig Paisley, Johnson, C. Francois: Bulah Maria, ——, Curracoa; sch'r Nabby, ——, Guadaloupe; Ajax, Bunker, Paramaribo; Minerva, Bird, Philadelphia; Young Lion, Seamen, Norfolk.

Cleared, ship Jesse, Long, St. Johns, Newfoundland; brig Cornelia, Duckman, Madeira and Malaga; Venom, Pelton, Jamaica; Charlotte, M'Kie, Burrowstones; Regulator, Taber, Charleston; Iris, Bauzier, Wilmington; sch'r Atalanta, Holland, Curracoa.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Paisley, Johnson, from C. Francois. Left there (on the 7th inst.) sch'r Eliza Ann, of and for this port, to sail in 3 days; brig John, of this port, to sail in 3 days for Charleston.

Sch. Ajax, Bunker, 28 days from Parimarabo, (Surinam.) Left there, brig Trial, Harris, of and for Boston, to sail 10 days; brig Harriot, Adams, of Newburyport. (Capt. A. lost his mate (Mr. Dean) on the 17th Feb.) Brig John, Hudson, of Providence; sch. Eliza, Smith, of Stonington; sch. Eliza, Flowers, of Providence. In lat. 29, 30, long. 72, spoke sloop Dove, from Newburyport for the West Indies.

Sch. Betsey, Smith, 12 days from Digby, (N. S.) Left there sch. Commerce, Bright, of and for this port, to sail in 14 days.

Sloop Alfred, Haley, from Norfolk. In lat. 39, off the Capes of Philadelphia, saw a wreck, no masts or rigging to be seen, supposed her to be a sloop, blowing hard could not learn her name.

Below last evening.

Brig Jemima and Fanny, of Charleston, 16 days from Havanna.

Sch. Nabby, ——, 22 days from Guadaloupe.

Mr. Wilkie, the pilot who bro't up the brig Fanny and Jemima, capt. Glad, in 16 days from Havanna, has favored us with the following intelligence. The Jemima and Fanny 4 days after leaving Havannah, struck on Florada reef, in a violent gale of wind, sprung her bow sprit, and received considerable damage in the rigging; making some water, she was obliged to put into this port. The Fanny and Jemima, was bound to Cowes and a market, having on board 600 boxes sugar consigned to the captain. The brig belongs to Turo and Price of Charleston.

The schooner Fox, Hazard, arrived at Havannah in 15 days from this port, capt. H. was knocked over board after being out five days, and drowned. A Spanish frigate arrived at Havanna from New-Orleans, having on board all the Priests and Monks, who had left New Orleans in consequence of the French having taken possession of it. A pirate sloop is cruising off Vera Cruize, and has taken a Spanish brig bound to Europe, having on board 200,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

Arrived, brig Mentor, Wickham, St. Thomas; schr. Henrietta, Fulford, North-Carolina.

Cleared, Breman ship Thos. Jefferson, Junker, Lisbon; schr. Widowson, Mathews, Downs; Ocean, Ruff, Port Republican; Mercury, Smith Boston; sloop Eliza, Norton, do.

There were three vessels reported below, on Saturday.

They prove as follows: the first the brig Eagle, from St. Thomas, gone into Wilmington. The second the brig Mentor, Wickham, noted above in our marine list, and the 3d the brig Sophia, Lord, from New Orleans. Capt. L. politely transmitted the following information.

Left at New Orleans on the 24th the subsequent vessels, among a number of others.

Brigs Tartar, Strong, for Philadelphia to sail in 20 days; Charlotte, Allen, do. to sail on the 25th ult. Union, Brown, of do. for the Natches; schrs. Enterprize, Ray, for Philadelphia; Frances, Lewis Wilkinson, for do. Mary, Johnson, for the Natches; sloop Susannah, Morgan, for Philadelphia, to sail in twenty days. Capt. Lord spoke in the Mississippi the undermentioned vessels:

Feb. 25, ships Farmer, George, of Philadelphia, from Jamaica; Thomas, Wilson, from Liverpool; brig Amelia, M'Neil, from Jamaica; schr. Rover, Burk, from Charleston.

Feb. 26th ship Sukey, of New York, 48 days from Cape Francois, schr. Sukey, Lewis, from Jamaica.

27th left the Balise—spoke the brig Hannah Graham, from Bordeaux, and Julian, from Cape Francois—saw at the same time, an American brig ashore near the Balise. March 8 saw a brig ashore on the Florida shore.

14th, spoke the ship Fame, from Jamaica, bound to Baltimore.

Vessels at Sumatra, 6th Nov. 1802.

Ship Governor Sumner, Leach, of Boston, to sail next day; ship Nautilus, Cabot of do. arrived October 1st—the ship had been on shore at Labonajee but was got off. Left at Tappanooly repairing; ship Perseverence, Ingersol, of Salem; brig Peacock, Girdler, of Boston; brig St. John of Salem, and John of do. Centurian, of New York; saw two ships beating up the coast. Capt. Russell, of the brig Two Friends, of Salem, had been on the coast from the 1st of August to November 6 and could procure only 1300 picols pepper—it was extremely scarce.

At Isle of France, Dec. 2, 1802.

Portsmouth, from Batavia; Two Brothers, from Gibraltar; Frances, Rust, from Bordeaux.

March 21.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

A letter from capt. Johnson, of the brig Paisley, to a merchant in New York, dated Cape Francois, Feb. 20, says—"Dry Goods meet with but a dull sale here—so much so, indeed, that I shall bring back all mine. I shall rejoice when my affairs are so adjusted as to permit me to leave this place, as it is extremely dangerous to remain in it, and all those who can, are leaving it with the utmost precipitation."

Another letter from the master of a ship, to his owner in the same city, dated at the Cape, Feb. 27, contains the following: "On the 19th inst. this place was attacked by the negroes, who got possession of the fort that commands the whole town; but could not get the guns to work, as they had been spiked previous to their taking possession. A great number were killed on both sides. On the 25th, 900 troops arrived, about 2000 more are daily expected, which are very much wanted. Business was never so dull as at present."

NORFOLK, March 17.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the *Marine Insurance Company* of this Borough.

Luke Wheeler,	John Nivison,
Wm. Penock,	James Thorburn,
John Granbery,	Thos. Willock,
Moses Myers,	F. S Taylor,
Conway Whittle,	John Southgate,
George Murray,	Jas. Young,
Thos. Newton,	Richard Blow.
Warren Ashley,	

A gentleman arrived here on Tuesday, in 18 days from Cape Francois, informs, that there were 7 sail of the line with transports, having 10,000 men on board, from France, had been off the Cape when he left there. The negroes were in strong bodies near the Cape, and committing savage acts of cruelty.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 22.

Capt. Hill, in the schr. Atlantic, arrived here on Saturday after a passage of 9 days from St. Christopher's. On the 12th instant, in lat. 25 and long. 70, 30, spoke the brig Perseverence, capt. Marshall, from Martinico bound to N. York, six days out. Left at St. Christopher's, a brig capt. Smith, and schr. Perseverance, capt. Croel, of New York, and several other Americans whose names he does not recollect. Capt. Hill was at seven islands, and says that American produce was very dull in all the windward islands, and sugars not to be had. He obtained the following prices for his cargo: 7 dollars and a quarter per barrel for Flour, 1 dollar per bushel for corn, and 7 dollars per 100lb. for Tobacco, paid in gold at the rate of 89 cents per dwt. at which rate the governor and council had decreed it should pass in future. It was expected that the whole British windward islands would follow their example.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,

Fine quality Russia Cordage, assorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Cassia,
Boxes fresh Raisins.
Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia } WINES.
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyson skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callicoes,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Osnaburgs,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Soal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17. eo

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing (copper bottom) BRIG
HARMONY,
Robert B. Hall,
Master:

Intended to sail on Friday next.——For freight of *two hundred bls.* or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who offers for sale from said vessel, now lading at Merchant's wharf,

3 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
7 chests Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea,
Some Lime and Plaster of Paris.

March 21. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,

100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvass,
2 bales fine Oznaburgs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhds. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.

March 10 d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec 10. d

Just Received,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,
For sale by
T. SIMMS.

March 12. d

A. WILLIS

Has just received a quantity of excellent
China Oranges, Cramberries and Shelbark Nuts,
which he offers for sale at his store on Prince street.

March 10

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents,)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19. d

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19 d

Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*
A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.
J. DYSON.

March 18. d

Just Received,
250 sacks ground Allum Salt,
in bags of four bushels each, for sale by
WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26 d

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a large quantity of Tan Bark, for which they will give a generous price, if delivered in good order.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.
AND
ISAAC SHREVE.

FOR SALE,
Spanish Hides, Tanners' Oil, and Hatters' Wool.
EZRA KINSEY and Co.

Feb. 5. taw8t

Cash given for rags.

A New and Practical Work.

A PROPOSAL,
By William Y. Birch, & Abraham Small, of the City of Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING IN VOLUMES,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,
THE
Domestic Encyclopædia,
OR, A
DICTIONARY OF FACTS,
AND
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:
COMPREHENDING
A concise view of the latest discoveries, inventions, and improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy.

TOGETHER WITH
Descriptions of the most interesting objects of nature and art; the history of men and animals, in a state of health or disease; and practical hints respecting the arts and manufactures, both familiar and commercial.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings and Cuts.

By A. F. M. WILLICH, A. M.
Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
With additions, applicable to the present situation of the U. States,
By JAMES MEASE, M. D.
Fellow of the American Philosophical Society,
And Corresponding Member of the Literary and Phil. Soc. at Manchester.

From the above general contents of the work, it will be easily conceived that the nature of the Domestic Encyclopædia is peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the United States. Perhaps it contains a greater number of useful facts than have ever appeared in the compass of four moderate volumes. No pains, trouble, or expence appear to have been spared to render this economical dictionary as complete as the present advancement of agriculture, gardening, of the familiar arts and manufactures, as well as the imperfect state of medical science, would respectively admit. It includes almost every object more or less connected with rural, domestic, and animal economy. Hence the reader will find numerous experiments related, many hundreds of which have not before been published in the English language.

With regard to the additions, the editor will observe, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to render them as useful as possible to the people of this country—The diseases commonly prevalent therein, with the most approved methods of prevention and cure, shall be particularly detailed—An account shall be given of all the discoveries which have been made in the United States; and many Machines for diminishing labour which are peculiar thereto, shall be described and illustrated in Plates—In short, every useful fact in rural and domestic economy, omitted by Dr. Willich, and which may be known to the editor, shall be inserted; and in order to take advantage of progressing improvements, arrangements have been made to have all the periodical works on the above subjects, forwarded as soon as published in England or France.

The Publishers have but little to add for themselves; knowing, that professions generally are, and perhaps, ought to be, in a great measure, unavailing, they refer the Public to the books they have already published. They have given to the world two editions of Dr. Russell's Modern Europe, within the last three years; the manner, therefore, in which they execute their undertakings, can be ascertained. In the present work, if they do not advance much, they pledge themselves not to degenerate. It shall be printed in the first style of uniformity and taste. The Paper shall be superfine; and the Engravings at least equal to those in the London copy.

Conditions.

I. *It shall be printed in five handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to subscribers,* two dollars and fifty cents *per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.*

II. *The first volume shall appear on the first of April,* 1803, *and a volume regularly every three months afterwards.*

III. *It may be had in one delivery when finished, at* twelve dollars and fifty cents, *in boards, or* fifteen dollars *well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the process of the work to take it when finished.*

N. B. The public will please to take notice that the amount in price of this improved and extended work, is not higher than the London work in four volumes.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work will be received by Samuel Bishop and by James Kennedy, sen. Alexandria.

March 19. 2aw 4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

Sundry building LOTS,

Part of Lot No. 17, situated upon Fairfax and Princess Streets, in the town of Alexandria; upon some of said Lots are erected small buildings. Any person desirous of purchasing at private sale may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has a plot of the Lots as laid off. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale or upon application to

RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

March 12. 2aw7t‡

Dividend.

The Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Gillies,* of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Monday the 18th day of April next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the House of Peter Heiskell in said Town, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, *Assignee.*

March 3. 2aw 10t.

A great bargain in Land.

Will be sold at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 1st of June next,

A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty six acres, as by Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date of the 11th February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the subscribers. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoak house, stables, &c. &c. with several fine springs of water, together with a fine flourishing young orchard of peach and apple trees, and the situation considered remarkably healthy

Any person wishing to view the land, may be shewn it by applying to Edward Washington Esquire, who now has it in possession, until Christmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaser.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.

The terms of sale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and six months.

WM. NEWTON,
J. MUNCASTER,
HEZ. SMOOT,
} *Trustees.*

March 5. 2aw

JOHN M'KINNY
Has just received, and for sale on moderate terms,
10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,
Sugar in hhds and bls.
French Brandy in pipes,
Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7. d2t 1aw

Notice.

Whereas Joseph Cary did by Deed of Trust, dated the 1st of August, 1800, convey to the subscribers, for the benefit of the creditors, all his property real and personal of every description, we thereby give notice, that by and with the advice and consent of the creditors, we have appointed Mr. *John M'Iver,* our agent and attorney in fact, who is fully authorised and empowered to collect and receive all debts due to the said Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwise.

JOHN FOSTER,
G. DENEALE.

In pursuance of said power I hereby call upon all persons who are indebted to Joseph Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwise, to make immediate payment, and such as have claims against the said Cary, are requested to lodge the same with me.

JOHN M'IVER,
Agent and Attorney in Fact for the Trustees of Joseph Cary.

March 4. 2aw12t

To Let,

For one or more years, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, for a small family, pleasantly situated on Pitt street, between Wolf and Wilkes streets.

CHARLES SIMMS.

March 21. eo3t

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Triplett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. eods

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of ISAAC M'PHERSON, late of Prince William County, a Bankrupt, give notice, to all persons indebted to the said Isaac M'Pherson, or who have any of his effects, not to pay or deliver the same to any person, other than the subscribers, or such as shall be duly authorized by them,

BENJAMIN BOTTS,
TIMOTHY BRUNDIGE.

Dumfries, March 2. eo12t

Twenty Dollars Reward,

To any person who will bring to me, to secure so that I get him again,

JOHN AYRES,

A BRIGHT mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, who eloped from this place on the 9th instant. He had on when he went away a blue plains coat, his pantaloons of the same were patched, and darned in some places with white cotton, a swansdown waistcoat, white yarn stockings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with strings, and a very good white hat. He has a thick suit of black hair, rather inclined to curl, which he generally keeps tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he thinks he has done wrong his countenance expresses great fear mixed with a considerable blushing; I suppose he must be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels from receiving or harboring the above mentioned mulatto on board their vessels, at the peril of the law. B. M. L.

*** Should the said mulatto fellow be apprehended and secured in the jail of Fredericksburg or its vicinity, and I can be informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed to pay the reward.

Cabin-Point,
Westmoreland county,
}

Feb. 22. 2aw 6w

FOR
THE ENCOURAGEMENT
OF AN
AMERICAN BREED
OF
SHEEP.

I WILL give a PREMIUM of *FORTY DOLLARS,* for the finest
RAM LAMB,
that can be produced in the month of March, 1805, then a year old. The Lambs to be inspected by four gentlemen of judgment and respectability; two to be chosen by the breeders and two by myself, they having power to choose a fifth. In addition to the premium the breeder of the fortunate Lamb will be entitled to demand a Ram of the improved breed, at any time within ten years after the day of producing, gratis. The fortunate Lamb will wear a collar with the breeder's name thereon, together with an appropriate inscription. The place of shewing will be any where within the Territory of Columbia.

G. W. P. CUSTIS.

Mount Washington,
March 8. 1aw3w

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.